## OF TAMMANY HALL.

A HISTORIC POLITICAL SOCIETY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Matters of Some Interest Regarding the Building Recently Ruined by Fire Where the Society for So Many Years Beld Its Meetings.

New York's Tammany society, whose hall was recently ruined by fire, is a very old association. Its originators are said to have been the Liberty Boys, who at the time of those angry disputes which preceded the revolution were in the habit of erecting liberty poles with appropriate ceremonies in the state of New York. These liberty poles, which excited the ire of the British, were fre-

quently cut down by their troopers. As the troubles between the mother country and the colonies developed and the clouds thickened into the storm of revolution, the Lib-



TAMMANY HALL AND BROKEN WINDOW. erty Boys became more aggresssive and their acts resulted in numerous conflicts. They had songs bearing on the questions at issue, among the most popular of which was "The Liberty Tree," composed by Thomas Paine. The following was the refrain:

From the east to the west, blow the trumpet to

Thro' the land let the sound of it flee; Let the far and the near all unite with a cheer in defense of our Liberty Tree.

There is likely some connection between these raisings of liberty poles and the pine tree, which was a common device on colonial

The Tammany society, or Columbian order, was founded in 1789. At first it was not exclusively a political society, but was partly benevolent, one of its objects being to civilize the Indians and make trading citizens of them. In July, 1790, the Tammany society made its first public appearance. The occasion was the visit of a number of Cherokee Indian chiefs to New York for the purpose of making a treaty with a view to selling a large tract of their lands. The members of the Tammany society assembled at the wigwam and marched to the Battery, dressed in Indian costume, received the 'braves" and escorted them to the wigwam. There was a grand "powwow," in which Governor Clinton, Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, and Gen. Knox, secretary of war, and other notables took part.



FIRST TAMMANY HALL-1811.

In 1792 there was a celebration by the soeety of the third centennial of the discovery of America by Columbus, and a monument o the discoverer was erected in the museum, which was contained in the second story of a building on Broad street, New York. In this museum were kept the battle axes, tomahawks, clubs, pipes, etc., and other presents which had been received by the society. It was under the care of a doorkeeper. Garliner Baker was the first incumbent. He was permitted to charge a small entrance fee. He became so exorbitant in his charges that t produced trouble. The matter was finally compromised by Baker's agreeing to admit he members of the society free. When Baker died the museum was sold. It formed he nucleus of Scudder's, which was later Barnum's museum.

In 1799 the Wigwam was located very near where the New York postoffice building is now, and looked out on the road to Boston now Park row) which ran through open fields. These fields were the scene of many of the conflicts between the troopers and the Liberty boys prior to and during the Revolu-



TAMMANY HALL-1860. on. In 1783 the ground about the building as lowered and a stone wall built about it. had become a "tavern" and was used as a lace of resort of veterans of the revolution the Sons of Liberty-wherein to smoke and lrink and fight their battles over again. he son-in-law of Abraham Martling, the roprietor, Wm. B. Cozzins (the West Point otel proprietor), became his partner and was ne of the lessees of the old Tammany hall. 1799 the Broad street building was torn wn and the Tammany society took rooms t Martling's tavern, which became the first ammany hall. After 1808 a subscription as started for a new hall. Twenty-eight usand dollars was raised and a building cted in 1811 on the corner of Nassau and

During the war of 1812 the Tammany so-

ciety was active in work connected with the war and its ball was beadquarters for con sultation. The general committee were all Democrate of prominence, and its members were in favor of the war, while the Federals were opposed to it. During the early part of the century Tammany continued to grow in influence as a political society.

in 1867 a new hall was built on Fourteenth street, and on July 4, 1868, the society took possession of it. Some ten years before this move one of Tammany's most remarkable leaders, Fernando Wood, came into power Being ousted by Tweed and others, Wood organized Mozart Hall as an opposition society, defeated Tammany and regained the control of the city government.

The Sweeny-Tweed regime, the battle fought by Tweed and his followers against the Young Democracy, Tweed's victories and his final overthrow, are matters of recent history.

At the fire which destroyed the hall recently a singular incident occurred. A fireman in breaking one of the windows made a fracture which is very like the profile and head of George Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA NOMINEES.

Fowle and Holt, Dockery and Pritchard, Before the People.

Daniel G. Fowle, Democratic nominee for governor of North Carolina, was born in Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., in 1831. a red bandanna handkerchief in his pocket Jupon the bill with great interest, and he At 20 years of age be was graduated at Princeton college with honor, and, returning dall spread a red bandanna handkerchief to North Carolina, studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and soon after be the house grew enthusiastic over "the knight came a resident of Raleigh. He soon became a lawyer of eminence, but his career as an attorney was interrupted to enter the Confederate service as a lieutenant of infantry. He was made major and assistant commissary of subsistence, but was soon after promoted to be lieutenant colonel. He was captured by Burnside's force at the battle of miliar words "Jim Blaine" and the "Plumed Roanoke Island in 1862, but was paroled not Knight" have added to the Maine statesman's long after. In the autumn of the same year friends. Webster was all the better appreits adjournment Governor Vance made him adjutant general. In 1863 he resigned and "Harry of the West," We know Tom Benagain entered the legislature. At the close ton better from his having been called "Old of the war he was made a judge of the North Carolina superior court.

Judge Fowle resigned his judgeship in 1867; since that time he has held a number of positions of trust.

Col. Thomas M. Holt, the nominee of the Democratic party of North Carolina for the position of lieutenant governor, was born



D. G. FOWLE. COL. T. M. HOLT. J. C. PRITCHARD, O. H. DOCKERY.

tion which later was made Alamance county. elected to the legislature and in 1884-5 was red bandanna. speaker of the house. He was nominated by The old Frenchman was an inveterate the state convention at Raleigh June 1, 1888, snuffer, and Allen learned from him to snuff man cannot be made to commit himself, and to be heutenant governor.

nominee for governor of North Carolina, in use, and be stuck to them. lives in Richmond county, the county of his His father, Hon, Alfred Dockery, was for passing away. When Allen G. Thurman was many years a man of prominence in North a boy nearly every one of the old women of materially in the reconstruction of the ing up a little piece of lace about a state. In 1868 he carmed his dis- foot square, "this is my polisher," and trict for congress by a large majority, with that she daintily went over her mittee on reconstruction. He urged the pay- He would stop in the middle of a speech and ment of loyal claimants for property taken go up to the vice president's desk, which for the use of the army and balances due during his time always contained a box of census takers for 1860, and to mail contractors for services rendered before the war. He his nose and then walk back and continue was also active in behalf of educational in- his speech. It is related that he stopped durterests, introducing a bill setting apart a portion of the public lands throughout the nation for common school purposes. As Webster smilled, and among the smillers in affairs, he favored measures promoting Carolina; George, of Missassippi, and Beck, schools and other means for the improve- of Kentucky. ment of the colored people. In 1882 he was elected congressman at large.

nee for lieutenant governor of North Caro- erick City, Md., and thence by rail. His lina, is the youngest man on the ticket and uncle. Bill Allen, was a senator here at was born at Jonesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1857. Ithe time, and young Thurman was intro-He received an education at Martin's Creek duced to all the great lights of the capital. academy and at Odd Fellows' institute in He met John C. Calhoun, and Calhoun dethat state, and later learned the printer's lighted Thurman. He advised him to read trade, working first as a journeyman on The closely the history of the Greek republic, Union Flag, a Republican paper published and enchanted him with his flow of lanat Jonestoro. In 1875 he removed his resi-dence to North Carolina and began the publication of a paper at Bakersville. The same year he married. He took part in his first political campaign that year, on the Republican side, and in 1876 made a series of speeches in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. In 1878 he again canvassed his county. He was for several years a deputy United States marshal. In 1879 he removed to Marshall, the county seat of Madison county, and in the campaign for Garfield, next year, was sub-elector in several counties and made an active canvass. In 1884 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature by a handsome majority. In 1886 he was again elected, this time receiving the largest majority ever secured by his party in his county, or by any candidate. In 1887 be obtained license as an attorney, and now

enjoys a lucrative practice.

# THE RED BANDANNA.

GOSSIP ABOUT ALLEN G. THURMAN AND HIS RED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Nicknames as Political Watchwords-Thurman as a Snuff Taker-His First Visit to Washington-How He Checkmated Jay Gould-His Fir-t Law Cases.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 18. HE red bandanna has become historic. It will paint the country red during the present campaign as far as the Democratic party is concerned. It will result in the use of tens of thousands of yards of red silk, and it has already become the

When Fred Handy Democratic color. waved his red bandanna from the press gallery of the house of representatives during the ongressional session of the day of the convention the house burst forth in cheers. The next morning every Democratic member had I in substance that he would watch the voting and a red rose in his button hole. Sam Ranacross his desk and the Democratic side of of the red bandanna " A watchword like this is of much value in

a campaign. Governor Foster when he ran for the governorship of Ohio was known as "Calico Charlie," and "Old Tippecanoe" gave Harrison many a vote. "Old Zach" helped Taylor to the presidency, and the fahe was elected to the legislature, and upon clated from his title of "Black Dan," and Bullion," and "Old Hickory" was one of the strongest elements of Jackson's success.

Speaking of the red bandanna, Thurman has brought himself to the front as the user of this kind because he uses a handkerchief three times to the ordinary man's one. He is an inveterate snuffer and be likes to titilate he was in the senate he patronized the senatorial snuff box, and Doorkeeper Bassett furnished him a fresh allowance of Maccaboy periodically. One of the best things ever published about Thurman was an article by Howard Carroll, of The New York Times, which was finally put in a little book called "Twelve Americans." In this Carroll tells how Thurman first learned to snuff, and I tell the story somewhat as he gives it.

Thurman was, you know, the son of a Methodist preacher, and was born in Virginia. He moved to Chillicothe, O., when he was about six years old, with his parents, and his father engaged in wool carding. His mother taught school, and it is from her, I doubt not, that Thurman gets the most of his greatness. She was a half sister of the Hon. William Allen, better known as "Fogborn Allen." Allen G. Thurman studied with her, and he became, it is said, so good in mathematics that his schoolmates called him "Right Angled Triangle Thurman."

It was while he was a boy here that a Frenchman named Gregoire came to Chillicothe. He was a man of remarkable culture, He was educated at Caldwell institute, Hills- and had been educated as a Catholic priest, boro, and attended the State university at but had never taken the orders. While Chapel Hill in 1849. He was a classmate of studying for the priesthood be had fallen in Senator Z. B. Vance and Judge Thomas Set- love with a beautiful girl, who had not, how- profamity at this time was a dollar an oath. tle, of the Florida supreme court. He left ever, the social rank that he had, and had the university and went to Philadelphia, at married her. His friends had not recognized the wish of his father, applying himself to his wife as he thought they should, and as he mercantile pursuits, remaining there until was a man of considerable means he decided 1851, when his father, Edwin M. Hoit, who to buy an estate in America and bring his had built the first plaid mills south of the bride to the land where all men are equal. Potomac, in Alamance county, purchased He did buy £20,000 worth of land in Virginia, the entire property and made his son man-but his wife died before he sailed, having mayor; "the recorder is ready to hear you. aging partner in the business. In 1800 given birth to a daughter. When his Col. Holt purchased a cotton factory daughter was a few years old financial rewhich he has made one of the largest verses drove him to look up his American in the state. His family owns no less than land. He brought his daughter to the United fourteen cotton mills. Col. Holt was for States and found he had been swindled. His many years one of the largest and most suc- thousands of acres were of swamp and mouncessful farmers in the state, owning thou- tain, and were worth nothing. He had to sands of acres of productive land. He was teach for a living, and when he came to for ten years or more president of the North Chillicothe he brought his little daughter Carolina State Agricultural society. In 1869 with him. This daughter w a about Allen he became a director of the North Carolina G. Thurman's age, and he got Mrs. Thurman railroad, and has for about seventeen years to take care of her on condition that he would been its president. He has been repeatedly teach young Allen. And here comes in the

as well as to talk French. The habit clung to him, he got to using the red bandanna Col. Oliver H. Dockery, the Republican handkerchief when they were the ones chiefly

birth, and is now 58 years of age. The days of snuffing are, however, fast Carolina and was twice elected to congress, the country snuffed. Dolly Madison, the Col. Dockery was graduated at the Univer- most beautiful woman of her time, tickled from these come the horrible dispepsias sity of North Carolina, and then read law, many a statesman's soul by giving him a but did not practice, preferring agricultural pinch out of her own snuff box. She used pursuits. He has been repeatedly elected to two handkerchiefs, and she said to Henry various offices, both in the state and nation, Clay one day, after the two had taken a He was an elector in 1860 on the Bell and friendly pinch together, "I use this," shak-Everett ticket, and canvassed his district for ing a red bandanna bandkerchief, "for the Union. He was active and influential in rough work," and with that she brushed the "Pence" movement of 1864, and aided it across her nose, "and this," lift-He was re-elected and was placed on the com lose again. Clay was very foul of snuff. chairman of the committee on freedmen's the scuate today are Hampton, of South

Mr. Carroll describes Allen G. Thurman's first visit to Washington. He was a young lawyer at the time and took the trip for Jeter C. Pritchard, the Republican nomi- health. He came in a stage coach to Fredguage and cordiality of manner. Calboun was very popular with young men and had

more personal magnetism than is generally credited to him. Thurman made a good United States senator, and usually filled the galleries when he talked. His strongest friend in the senate was a Republican-George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. Edmunds and Thurman walked together, talked together and drank together. They were paired with each other, when one was absent, on all political questions, and the sly winks which used to pass from one to the other, indicating their desire for a seance in the committee room, where they kept on tap a very fine bottle of old Bourbon, have be excess, and neither of them ever got the -The Housewife.

worse for their little nips. They liked, however, a good quality of stimulant, and they

were not ashamed of it. Allen G. Thurman made no money in the United States senate. It cost him more than his salary to live at Washington, and his honesty never has been questioned. He was rather the foe of the lobbyists than their friend, and a good story has been told of low he circumvented a railroad lobby a few years ago. I think it was in connection with the passage of the Thurman sinking fund act. The Gould-Huntington lobby wanted it defeated, and I think that both Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington were here. They were confident that they were going to defeat the bill, and they claimed that they had forty votes. It was near the last of the session and Thurman knew that he would have to pass a bill by midnight of a certain day or it would not pass at all. The hours were rapidly passing and the fill-bustering of the opponents of the bill promsed to defeat it, when Thurman arose with roil call of the s nate in his hand and said: 'Mr. President, I understand that the opponents of this bill are confident of victory. They claim they have enough votes pledged to defeat the bill, and I have here a roll call of the senate, with the names checked upon it of the senators who we are well advised are relied upon by the agents of this powerful lobby to vote against it." He then said vould like to see how well the vote would tally with the list with which he had been furnished. The vote was taken. If the senators had pledged themselves to vote against the bill they saw they could not do it under such a suspicion, and they changed their votes. The result was the bill passed the senate. It possed the house. It became a law. Jay Gould left Washington, and I think he has been content since then to let nis agents manage his congressional business.

I came across a letter the other day which was printed some years ago and which was signed by ex-Senator Allen, of Chillicothe. It certifies to young Allen Thurman's character and advises his admission to the bar. The original of the letter exists among the archives of the old court house at Chillicothe. It reads as follows:

I hereby certify that Allen G. Thurman is a erson of good moral character; that he has resided in this state for the last fourteen years; that he has regularly and attentively studied the law, under my direction, in this place, for and an inveterate snuffer and he likes to titilate during the term of about two years previous to his nose with the insinuating powder. While the 1st of December last, and that I believe him to be a person of sufficient knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor at law. WILLIAM ALLEN.

Chillicothe, O., June 9, 1835.

Hon. Allen G. Thurman was admitted to the bar in that city in the old court house, soon to be torn down, on the 15th day of June, 1835, just fifty years ago, and in his early days was a regular attendant at the court of the county. During the ten years preceding his election to the national congress he did not miss one term of court.

It was his hard work at the law that broke down his health. He was in with his uncle William Allen as partner, and Allen devoted all his time to politics and left all the business to Thurman. He had four counties in his circuit, and he rode from one court to another n horseback. It is said that he worked about eighteen hours a day at study or practice, and that he rarely slept more than six. He lost his first law case, but the circumstances were such that it was no fault of his that he did so.

Many curious stories are told of his pracice, and at one time it is said that he was hauled up by William D. Wesson, the mayor of Chillicothe, for swearing. The charge for with Thurman and upon getting back to his office after it had sent Thurman a judgment f fines of \$17, for fifteen oaths and the cost of prosecution. Thurman went with a policeman to Wesson's office and said he wanted to try the case himself. "All right," said the "Well," said Taurman, "I move you to set aside this judgment because you cannot try a man for a crime unless he is present."

"I will set aside the judgment," said the mayor; "but we have had a trial now and the costs will be more. You may go ahead with the case."

"All right," replied Thurman; "but where are the witnesses?"

"You don't need any witnesses, Mr. Thurman; you know you swore those fifteen oaths, and I heard you. There is no use of any wit-

"Well, then, I move to quash the indictment," said Thurman, "In the first place, a in the second a judge cannot appear before himself as a witness.

This reply took all the ground from under the mayor, and Thurman did not pay the

THOMAS J. TODD.

Sources of Mischief in E ting.

The great sources of mischief from eating are three-quantity, frequency, rapidity, and which make of human life a burden. By enting fast the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing before we know it. But the most important reason is, the food is swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it in sufficiently small pieces with the teeth: for, like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner are they dissolved. It has been seen with the maked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon, without being chewed at all, as if it had been well masticated. The best plan, therefore, is for all persons to thus anuninute their food; for even if it is well chewed the comminution is no injury, while it is of very great importance in cases of hurry, forgetfulness or had teeth. Cheerful onversation prevents rapid enting. It rework, when it must have repose, as any other muscle or set of muscles, after such a length of effort. Hence persons should not eat within ess than a five hours' interval. The heart itself is at rest more than one-third of its

time. The brain perishes without repose, Never force food on the stomach. All are tired when night comes. Every muscle of the body in weary and looks to the bed, but just as we lie down to rest every other part of the body, if we by a hearty meal give the stomach five hours' work, which in its weak state requires a much longer time to perform than at an earlier hour of the day, it is like imposing upon a servant a full day's labor inst at the close of a hard day's work. Hence the unwisdom of eating heartily late in the day or evening; and no wonder it has cost many a man his life. Always breakfast before work or exercise. No laborers or active persons should eat an atom later than sundown, and then it should not be over half the midday meal. Persons of sedentary habits or who are at all ailing should take absolutely nothing for supper beyond a single piece of cold stale bread and butter, or a ship biscuit, with a single cup of warm drink. Such a supper will always give better sleep, and prepare for a heartier breakfast, with the advantage of having the exercise of the whole day to grind it up and extract its nutriment. Never eat without an inclination.—The Housewife.

\*\*ClaidIan's Salk —STATE OF ULLINOIS, LA Of the Park Lord Court, A. D. 1888, on the application of the Problem's Bay larger of said court, A. D. 1888, on the application of Karolina Hebel, chardian of Anna Hebel and Bartin theel, minors, sinuate in the county of Karolina Hebel, widow of Andreas Hebel, deceased of the said exercise, subject to the dower interest of Karolina Hebel, widow of Andreas Hebel, deceased of the said exercise. In the said state of Illinois, I shall, on the following described real extending the said state of Illinois to wit. An undividue two-fiths (2-5) interest, subject to the dower interest of Karolina Hebel, widow of Andreas Hebel, deceased of the said state of Illinois to wit. An undividue two-fiths (2-5) interest, subject to the dower interest of Karolina Hebel, widow of Andreas Hebel and State of Illinois to wit. An undividue two-fiths (2-5) interest, subject to the dower interest of Karolina Hebel, widow of Andreas Hebel and Bartin Hebel, widow of Andreas Hebel just at the close of a hard day's work. Hence a very fine bottle of old Bourbon, have be whole day to grind it up and extract its nucome historic. But neither of them drank to triment. Never eat without an inclination.

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CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

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